Two New Plant Records for the Chicago Region.—In September, 1928, while collecting on the moorlands about Waukegan, Illinois, I discovered an unusual form of the choke cherry. Growing in sandy soil, in a mixed thicket of shrubbery and vines, there was a colony of at least three or four bushes, averaging three feet in height. They were loaded with fruit which immediately attracted attention because, although evidently ripe, it was amber-colored instead of the usual dark color of this species. Upon consulting Gray's Manual, I found that the plant was *Prunus virginiana* L., var. *leucocarpa* Wats.,[1] collected first at Dedham, Massachusetts, and recorded also from Maine, Connecticut, and New York, but unknown previously from the Central States.

In July, at Mineral Springs, Porter County, Indiana, near the shore of Lake Michigan, I found a bush of the common black raspberry the ripe fruit of which was pale yellow or amber. The shrub grew on the side of a thinly wooded sand dune. This well-marked color form is *Rubus occidentalis* L., f. *pallidus* (Bailey) Robinson, and constitutes another new record for the sand dunes and for the Chicago region. The form seems to have been found rather widely in the eastern United States, being reported from New England, New York, Delaware, and Kentucky, and by Deam from Lagrange and Owen counties, Indiana.

Specimens of both of these plants are deposited in the herbarium of Field Museum of Natural History.—Nellie V. Haynie, Chicago.

Anthesis in Spartina cynosuroides.—Professor Fernald, while collecting on Cape Cod on August 26, 1928, with J. M. Fogg, Jr., Paul Bowman, and the writer, called attention to the peculiar character of a colony of *Spartina cynosuroides* growing in the salt marsh at East Sandwich. In this colony some of the inflorescences were perfect while others appeared wholly pistillate or staminate, or variously unisexual. Such a situation is unusual in the grasses, and material was collected for examination. Upon dissection it was found that all spikelets had both stamens and pistils, but that the pistils matured much earlier. In such cases the plants with stigmas exserted would have the appearance of being wholly pistillate, the

[1] Since this plant differs from the typical form only in the color of fruit, it is better that it be considered a form rather than a variety:

P. virginiana L., f. **leucocarpa** (Wats.), comb. nov. *P. virginiana* var. *leucocarpa* Wats. Bot. Gaz. xiii. 233 (1888).